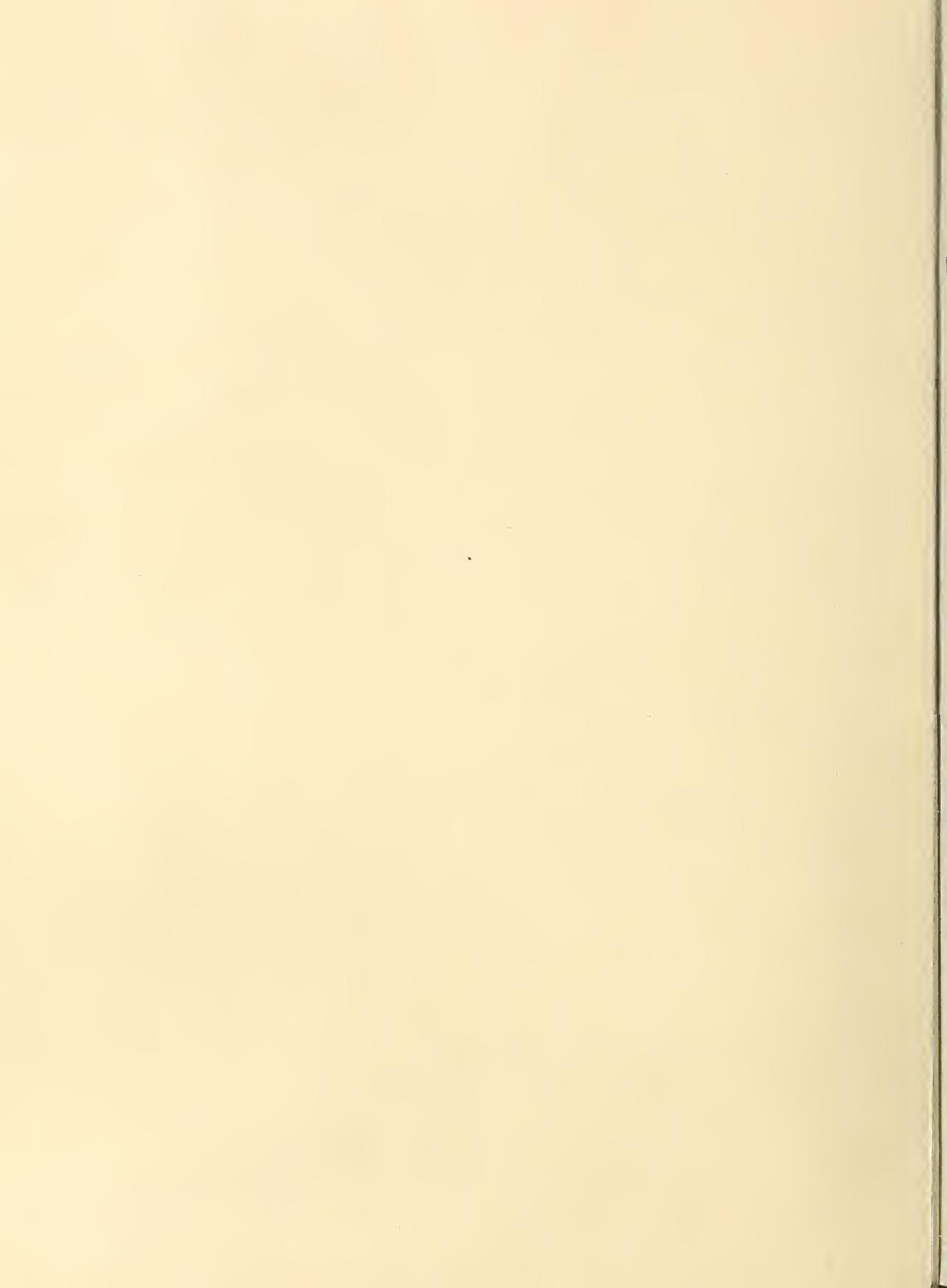


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Feed a fighter in 1943

4-H Mobilization Week, February 6-14

■ 4-H Club members throughout the United States and in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico are making the week of February 6 to 14 a high point in their history. They are out to enlist a million new members to work on war projects with them. In many States they are going to concentrate on growing enough food to feed the soldiers, sailors, and marines who went out from the farms in their own counties. They are resolved to grow enough to feed these fighters of 1943. This is a big order, but many 4-H Clubs have tackled it.

To assist clubs in figuring out how much they will have to produce to make this goal, tables have been prepared giving the annual food budget for a man in military service and equivalent food values so that any club member can easily figure out how nearly his own project feeds a man in the armed forces. These tables were worked out in cooperation with the Quartermaster Division of the United States Army and Mary Barber, nutrition consultant to the Quartermaster Division, who took a great deal of interest in the goal which 4-H Club members have set for themselves.

New York 4-H Clubs adopted the slogan, 4-H Club Members Serve, Save, and Sacrifice for Victory; and they are out to double the enrollment. During mobilization week, minutemen, OCD block leaders, and teachers will give young people a chance to join.

Typical of the readable and attractive leaflets for 4-H Clubs backing up mobilization week is the Massachusetts 4-H and the War.

Colorado young folk are giving demonstrations and talks before luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, community clubs, and school assemblies during the week.

Kentucky is planning to enroll 200,000 boys and girls. Members are pledging to increase the size of their regular 4-H project and then to assist their parents in producing larger crops and more dairy, poultry, and meat products. Rural nonfarm young Kentuckians will be eligible for membership by doing 150 hours of labor on a farm or in a farm home.

Texas figured that there were 535,000 boys and girls between 9 and 20 years of age in the State and that these young folk alone could make up the needed increase in war crops and livestock if the leaders applied themselves to the task.

Such opportunities as these await 4-H Club members in 1943.

A national radio broadcast from Washington, February 6, over the National Farm and Home Hour sets off the activities for the week. Club members from New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Alabama, Nebraska, and Iowa take part by transcription, telling what they are doing in the way of war activities and pledging even greater results in 1943.

"To All 4-H Club Members of the United States:

"The turn of each year is symbolic of youth and renewed confidence. Never before has a New Year presented to all youth a greater challenge to do their part in a democratic world. The whole Nation recognizes your self-reliance, your steadfast determination to attain your goals, and your patriotic devotion as individuals and as a group.

"At this time it is particularly gratifying to learn of your extensive mobilization plans for 1943 to help the farmers of America to bring about still greater food production. May the observation of National 4-H Mobilization Week, February 6 to 14, reach into every rural home. We have faith in your ability to render a great service in this way. We know that you, like your brothers and sisters in the Service, have the spirit and perseverance that will bring victory in the fight for human freedom and a world at peace."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Counter attack on the food front

■ January 12, Farm Mobilization Day, touched off an intensive attack on the educational problems of producing food to meet war goals. Following the regional goals conferences in November and December, the field coordination staff of the Federal Extension Service went to the field, keeping up a grueling schedule right through Christmas week and completing their task of visiting every State before January 12. They found the Extension Service in every State geared to a high pitch of war activity.

Plans for following through on the mobilization were under way shortly after the announcement of the goals. County agents often took an active part in organizing mobilization meetings and training AAA committeemen. Sometimes, as in South Dakota, agents assumed the responsibility for presenting in each of the counties the economic background in relation to the goals.

Most extension workers are pinning their hope for meeting goals on better practices among the rank and file of farmers. In each of the major war crops, recommendations

have been scrutinized in the light of maximum production. For example, in Wisconsin, a great dairy State, Dr. E. E. Heizer, head of the dairy husbandry department, University of Wisconsin, asked his coworkers to suggest dairy rations which could be recommended to increase production. Sixteen excellent rations, with from 3 to 7 ingredients in each, were suggested. Dr. Heizer thought it over and came to the conclusion that not enough farmers would use the elaborate rations calculated to get the last ounce of milk from a cow to reach the production goals.

He said: "If we can get every Wisconsin farmer who milks cows to feed 1 pound of grain with average roughage to each 3½ pounds of milk, we shall reach the goal, hands down. Instead of getting a few cows to produce at 100-percent capacity, we must get the average cow up to 85 or 90 percent of capacity. With this in mind, 4 rations of 3 ingredients each ordinarily available to Wisconsin farmers are being recommended.

Extension is gearing the machinery for a big war job.

Locating farm water supplies for emergency use

WARREN R. SCHOONOVER, Soils Specialist
and
J. B. BROWN, Irrigation Specialist, California

Water is one of the first essentials for life, yet most people who have their water supplied by public service companies and even those whose water is furnished by their own electric pumps take water for granted and have given little thought to what might happen during a sudden emergency caused by war. Many California farms are completely electrified and have direct-connected pumps for supplying water. Others are served by public utility systems dependent on electric power. In many sections of the State, gravity water supplies, windmills, hand pumps, and gasoline engines are found at rare intervals.

In making plans for war projects, it became apparent to the California Extension Service that California farmers might be placed in a very serious position if water supplies should be cut off as a result of sabotage or actual military activities. Consultation with the subcommittee on water supply of the State Council of Defense revealed the fact that although arrangements were being made to take care of emergency situations in cities, towns, and organized water districts, no one had given any particular thought to the rural problem.

Extension Assumes Responsibility

The Extension Service, by arrangement with the State Council of Defense, assumed responsibility for insuring a water supply for emergency use in rural districts. The Emergency Farm Fire Protection Project, described in the July 1942 EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, page 101, was already well under way, and the Water Supply Project was associated with it, as it appeared essential that farm firemen know the location of all emergency water supplies.

The project had three phases which could be participated in by all branches of the Agricultural Extension Service, that is, county agents, home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club leaders, as well as cooperating organizations such as the 4-H Clubs, farm home department groups, and the voluntary farm fire companies organized under the Emergency Fire Protection Project. The three phases of the project were (1) general educational work on means of meeting the emergency, (2) a State-wide survey to locate a sufficient number of water sources which would be available for community use during an emergency, with a goal of at least one water point per square mile, (3) familiariz-

ing all farm families with first-aid methods of water purification in case supplies subject to contamination must be used. Cooperation was established with State and county councils of defense, county health officers, and the State Department of Public Health.

Subject matter on the nature of the hazard and the recommended procedure for obtaining water supplies during emergencies were developed by the irrigation specialist and the soils specialist. Outlines of procedure for conducting a survey, together with the necessary forms, were prepared; and instructions for doing the work were issued to county agents at a conference in Berkeley. A leaflet entitled "First Aid Water Protection on the Farm During Emergencies" was prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Department of Public Health, and was printed by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Demonstrate Water Purification

A simple water purification demonstration was designed to be conducted by 4-H Club members, county extension staff members, and local leaders. The first demonstration on water purification was given before the 4-H Club All Star Conference in Berkeley on April 1, 1942. At regional conferences held early in April county agents and home demonstration agents were given instructions in conducting such demonstrations. County extension agents, with the able assistance of area and farm firemen, and in some counties 4-H Club members, made a farm-to-farm survey to locate water supplies accessible to the public and not dependent on public utilities such as electric lines and natural gas mains. The plan provided for making confidential maps showing all available emergency water sources in each county; and small area maps showing the emergency sources for each small district, would be made for public use. The map for each small district is usually in the custody of the area fireman who is a volunteer neighborhood leader in fire-protection work.

The surveys and maps have been completed in 36 of the 42 counties having county agents. More than 10,500 water points have been located and mapped. These points meet the criteria of being able to supply water during almost any sort of emergency, having sufficient capacity for meeting the requirements of several families and being accessible to people who may wish to haul water. All of

these water sources are known to the local people who may need to use them during emergencies, or the location can be found by calling the area fireman. Plans have been made to furnish county maps to military or civilian defense authorities in charge of troop movements or civilian evacuation, so that water sources throughout the country can be used effectively during the most extreme emergency.

Water purification was demonstrated by home demonstration agents, 4-H Club members, and others at more than 800 meetings attended by more than 21,000 people. Approximately 36,000 printed leaflets on water purification have been distributed throughout the counties from the State office, and some counties have supplemented this material with mimeographed instructions. 4-H Club demonstration teams were active in this phase of the project, oftentimes under the supervision of the County All Star Club members.

As a result of the project, most California farm families have insured a safe and dependable water supply for emergency use. They have been encouraged to keep all tanks, troughs, and reservoirs filled, to repair and fill all unused tanks, to repair or provide windmills or hand pumps, to arrange auxiliary power for pump or pressure systems where practical, to arrange for tank wagons or containers for hauling water, to know the location of nearby available supplies in case it becomes necessary to haul water, to estimate the daily water requirements for their stock and minimum domestic requirements, to store supplies of clean water for drinking and culinary purposes, and to treat water for protection of health if it becomes necessary to use sources subject to contamination.

The educational features of the project have justified the work spent on it, even if no emergency occurs, as ordinary hazards make it desirable for farm families to be better prepared than they have been in the past.

Peanuts in Texas

Texas farmers planted in excess of the goal set for oil peanuts in 1942. In a number of sections where peanuts formerly had been grown only for hogging, farmers planted 3- to 5-acre patches. Other farmers planted peanuts for the first time. These farmers generally lacked equipment and experience for harvesting and threshing the peanuts. To help them, the Southwestern Peanut Growers' Association, the Agricultural Marketing Administration, and the Extension Service specialists met with more than 200 county agricultural agents during the Texas agents' conference in September to explain the various aspects of the program. In spite of labor shortage and poor distribution of threshing equipment, farmers and their agents, by using the information given them at the conference, were able to develop workable plans for meeting the problems which came up.

Logan county harvests on two fronts

SHERMAN HOAR, County Agent, Logan County, Colo.

Farmers of Logan County, Colo., are harvesting on two fronts! Those farmers in the irrigated section of the county are harvesting a sugar-beet crop estimated at 222,750 tons, which will yield approximately 624,000 100-pound sacks of sugar. At the same time, Logan County farmers are harvesting scrap iron, having collected more than 1,350 tons in September and October. All of this harvest is being accomplished in spite of a farm labor shortage.

Six hundred and twenty-five farmers in the county harvested approximately 16,500 acres of sugar beets last fall under labor and weather difficulties. This is an increase of 37 percent over the 1941 acreage. The armed services have taken a large number of Logan County's farm boys who usually assist with the sugar harvest, and many other workers are employed in defense industries. Workers, including Dakota Indians, Mexicans, and Japanese evacuees, have been imported. Most of the schools of the irrigated area of the county were closed so that students could assist with the beet harvest. Business and professional men of Sterling have also been cooperating, and some of them have gone to the beet fields on several occasions to top beets.

The sugar which these farmers and their workers are harvesting will add materially to the food supply of this Nation as well as to provide raw material for the ammunition needed by our boys on the fighting front. The accompanying picture, taken at the Ackerman beet dump, shows a beet pile of 9,500 tons, and this pile was practically doubled in size by the time the farmers of the Ackerman area completed the beet harvest. These 9,500 tons of sugar beets yielded some 2,800,000 pounds of sugar. This picture could be duplicated at numerous other beet dumps in Logan County.

A beet pile of 9,500 tons which was more than doubled in size when the farmers of the Ackerman area completed the beet harvest.



Beet sugar has been shipped as far as the Atlantic seaboard by ruling of the War Production Board. It has been sent to all the New England States, to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and to the District of Columbia. Normally, the sugar from Colorado is marketed west of Chicago. Some of the sugar that Colorado is sending East is replacing sugar used to make high explosives. Thus, people in the East can be thankful that sugar from interior America is reaching their kitchens and tables at a time when sugar from other sources is not available. Logan County beet farmers are answering the challenge of subs and bombers and are meeting the emergency created by war and the sugar needs of this Nation and the United Nations.

Farmers of the Peetz community in Logan County have set the pace in the matter of scrap collection. This community of some 225 townspeople and 100 farm families has gained Nation-wide recognition for its scrap collection campaign. This campaign really got under way on Thursday, October 8, when a scrap holiday was arranged by neighborhood leaders of the Peetz community.

The neighborhood leaders were aided by numerous citizens of the Peetz community—in fact, it was a cooperative enterprise. The campaign was carried out by an army of privates. The generals were indistinguishable from the privates. Peetz—town and country—locked the doors on business and went out for scrap. As a result, more than 100 tons of scrap rolled into town and was added to the 80-ton pile previously collected and piled just off the main street of Peetz. So much scrap was uncovered that it was necessary to continue the campaign for an additional 2 days, and by Saturday night the scrap pile had mounted to 225 tons. It is now up to 250 tons.

School was dismissed at noon Thursday for the rest of the week so that students and teachers could join in the hunt for scrap. The boys and girls really worked hard, as did everyone who took part. It was a day of enjoyment, however, and a spirit of good-fellowship abounded among the workers. Cheers arose as the haulers vied for the biggest load. All business houses, except the cafe, were closed for "the duration of Scrap Day," and the businessmen were on trucks assisting with the hauling of scrap. Needless to say, there was a rush at the cafe at noon; but again hearty cooperation solved the problem. Women teachers from the schools went into the cafe kitchen and washed the dishes.

No accidents marred the day's activities in spite of the large amount of heavy material loaded without power equipment. Everyone went home tired but with a certain grim satisfaction that they had done their best in the all-important task of getting in the scrap. They were intent on keeping the boys from their community well supplied with ammunition and equipment. More than 40 young men from the Peetz community are in the armed services.

Thirty Tons of Scrap Collected

The St. Petersburg community provided a unique parade when they drove into Sterling with 13 trucks loaded with 30 tons of scrap iron. This is a rural community located about 30 miles from Sterling and consists of about 35 families. The Extension Service's neighborhood leaders again played a big part in the organization of the scrap campaign and cooperated with the rural church at St. Petersburg.

Pictures of this scrap pile were used by the Associated Press over the Nation, and numerous news broadcasts carried word of the Peetz scrap campaign.

These mountains of scrap are to be seen in other communities of Logan County, as everyone in Logan County has gone "all out" on scrap collection. Through the cooperation of all communities, Logan County exceeded her 1,000-ton quota on October 17 when it was announced that 1,050 tons had been collected.

Logan County is justly proud of her record production of food and scrap.

Extension via radio

Recent radio programs of Ohio county agents have varied from straight information broadcasts to interviews of neighborhood leaders. Some agents have mentioned the neighborhood-leader plan as it related to other extension projects and work. County Agent A. R. Milner tied his neighborhood-leader broadcast to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of extension work in Ashtabula County. He introduced the neighborhood-leader plan as an expanded program to start the second 25 years of extension work.

Studying Negro food habits shows where help is needed

GENEVA EDWARDS, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Coahoma County, Miss.

Negro farm families of Coahoma County, Miss., are making a valuable contribution to the war effort. A survey made in September 1941 gave us some specific facts to work on. We found through a survey of the food habits of Negro farm families of the county that 75 percent of them did not eat regularly during the cotton-picking season. Fifty percent of the most prevalent diseases were dietary, and 50 percent were eating poorly balanced meals because they did not know about a balanced diet and its value. They lacked the means for producing essential food such as milk.

These revealing facts proved that some definite steps were immediately necessary in order to permit Negroes of the county to participate in the Food for Freedom program, to improve health conditions, raise the standard of living, and make for a happier, contented, and more useful group of Negro farm people. A conference was held with the Negro extension workers and the white county agent. The white county agent called a meeting of white landlords and presented the facts shown by the survey. A committee of the leading white landowners then worked out plans for correcting some of these conditions.

A mass meeting of tenants and Negro and white landowners was held to present detailed plans for better cooperation of landlords in providing ample garden space and necessary pasture, and land for production of feed for poultry and livestock. At this meeting, the Negro extension workers outlined a live-at-home program and appealed to the Negro farm families to provide adequate balanced meals for their families. R. O. Monosmith, State garden specialist, gave instructions and showed slides on gardening in the Delta, and 1,000 garden-planting calendars and daily food guides (all home-grown foods) were distributed.

Landlords Cooperate

The assurance of cooperation of the landlords made it possible through our mass educational programs to give definite assistance to more of the 37,267 Negro people of the county. A \$750 visual education outfit was provided by the county for the use of Negro extension workers, at 54 mass educational meetings held at night in churches or schools throughout the county. Such films as The Negro Farmer, showing what Negroes elsewhere are doing in the live-at-home program, and a 500-foot film made in Coahoma County showing the efforts and results of Negro club (adult and 4-H) members in

following the live-at-home program encouraged those present to make the same efforts. Other films were shown to stress effects of balanced diets and improved sanitary living conditions on the health, along with pictures giving information on the production of corn, sweetpotatoes, feedstuffs or livestock, care of poultry and livestock, handling of dairy products, and food preservation. Garden-planting calendars, mimeographed insect-control guides, mimeographed daily food guides, and mimeographed canning budgets were distributed to all families present. Talks were made by Negro agents on whatever farm or home hints were needed or timely at that particular season. At all meetings, open forums were held, permitting questions and discussions of people's problems. Through this method, 25,127 Negro farm men, women, boys, and girls have been helped.

Teachers Join In

The vital importance of the facts revealed by this survey caused the county superintendent of education to place at the disposal of the Negro extension workers the cooperation and assistance of the 137 Negro county teachers and 9 vocational agriculture teachers to get necessary information and assistance to that large group that makes up three-fourths of the population of the county.

The program planning committee again listed nutrition, gardening, poultry, dairying, and food preservation as the major projects. Every clubwoman pledged to attempt to reach and assist as many families as possible in all the major projects, particularly in planning, preparing, and serving better meals. Each woman further pledged to correct her food habits, learning to eat those foods essential to health, and to encourage members of her family and other families to do the same. Feeling that they had a definite part to play as leaders, they were more anxious to attend training meetings and demonstrations. Many studied the literature they were asked to distribute so that they could present the facts well both in home visits and at meetings.

4-H Club members were trained through demonstrations to prepare those foods necessary in the daily diet but disliked by other members of the family. They kept score of daily food habits for a week and reported on their scores. Correction of foods habits was one of the definite goals in girls' 4-H Club work.

The facts shown by the survey when presented to the proper persons have enabled the Negro extension workers to obtain the cooper-

ation which has made it possible for them to carry the message of better food to the majority of the 37,267 Negroes of the county, thus contributing directly to the war efforts. Many of these plantation owners solicited, and all welcomed, the assistance of the Negro county workers for their tenants.

The owner of the largest plantation in the county with 417 families became so interested in the committee meeting of large landowners that he employed a special Negro man to work with his people who have heretofore made little effort to produce and conserve food. The Negro home demonstration agent gave a series of canning schools to the women and older girls on this plantation. In August, before cotton picking began, an exhibit consisting of 3,000 quarts of canned foods (mostly vegetables), also fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and other essential foods was displayed on this plantation. A total of 50,203 quarts of fruits and vegetables were reported by these women on October 1, and many are still canning late fruits and potatoes.

On another plantation, the owner, in addition to allowing each tenant all garden space that could be properly cultivated, planted a garden of 7 acres to supplement home gardens in the canning program. A community cannery was set up by the Negro home agent, and women on the plantation have canned sufficient string beans, tomatoes, soup mixture, and yellow corn to add to that canned at home. Each family has an average of 125 quarts of vegetables to enable the serving of better-balanced meals this winter.

The canning schools on the plantations, mass educational meetings throughout the county, news articles, trained adult and 4-H Club leaders and members, and volunteer leaders have accomplished much. The information was made more real in nine community exhibits and one county-wide Food for Freedom exhibit. A 4-H Club rally and parade, with a participation of 1,462 Negro boys and girls in uniform and an attendance of 2,700 visitors, aroused interest in the work. Altogether, the extension program has resulted in more, better, and larger gardens of a greater variety of vegetables, more poultry, more hogs, more milk cows, more feed, and more canned and dried foods than ever were found before in the history of the county.

Faculty wives wear aprons

Volunteers from among wives of faculty members of Michigan State College came to the rescue of the 1942 sugar-beet research program at the college. Five women, wearing rubber aprons, are running more than 3,000 tests on sample sugar beets in a farm crops laboratory.

Under the direction of J. G. Lill, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, the women are using a polariscope and a refractometer to determine sugar content of beets and impurities contained in the beet juices.



Sheep dipping in Ozark County, Mo., is a community affair.

Missouri county produces sheep efficiently

F. E. ROGERS, State Extension Agent, Missouri

The use of purebred rams, parasite control, and the development of a long pasture season changed the sheep business in Christian County, Mo., from an unimportant side line to one of the most profitable enterprises in the county, well equipped to serve the Nation in the emergency need for both meat and wool. This change was brought about through the energetic leadership of County Agent Cloin J. Penner.

Early in 1937, before Penner had been in the county a full year as county agent, he decided that one of his main jobs in this Ozark county was to get more of the farmers to follow the "Missouri plan of sheep improvement" advocated by the College of Agriculture. That year a purebred ram sale was held at the county seat; and 17 rams were sold, with several other rams bought at other sales and from local breeders. Prior to this sale, Penner held a series of meetings throughout the county at which he exhibited both a purebred and a grade ram, with some of each ram's offspring. These animals were carried to the meetings in a trailer. During the next 5 years, 386 registered rams were purchased in the county.

A sheep-dipping campaign was also launched in 1937, when the county agent located the few dipping vats in the county and

encouraged their owners to use them and permit their neighbors to use them also. Penner also got plans from the college for the dipping vats and assisted farmers in building them. Now there are 30 dipping vats located through the county, one within reach of practically every sheep producer.

Where a few years ago many of the hill farms of the county were without good pasture during July and August, practically every farm now produces lespedeza which makes abundant pasture during the summer. Many are finding that lespedeza is only the start of a good pasture system. Twelve hundred acres of sweetclover were seeded last year, mainly for pasture use. Winter barley and Balbo rye acreages are increasing. More than 300 farmers now have a well-balanced pasture system that furnishes pasturage for their sheep and other livestock 8 to 10 months of the year.

Orville McCauley, for example, used 15 acres of sweetclover last year to pasture his 100 head of sheep, 20 dairy cows, 11 2-year-old heifers, and 50 hogs from April to June. He then used lespedeza pasture during the summer months and barley and rye for fall and winter use.

The development of the sheep-improvement program in this county has been a cooperative

movement, as illustrated by the dipping program centered around the community vats. These communities hold sheep-dipping days when all bring their sheep and everyone helps. On one of these days, 562 sheep were dipped in less than 7 hours at a cost of less than 2 cents a head.

County Agent Penner always tries to be at these community sheep dippings, and he gets about as much dip on him as the other fellow. He says that this is the best time and place to talk with the sheepmen about their other sheep-management problems such as treating for worms, using good rams, and planning good sheep pastures. Thus a man attending these dippings sees his neighbors' sheep alongside his own and can see that the man who follows the best practices is the one who gets the best results.

Farmers Top the Market

When the improvement campaign was started in 1937, there were about 9,000 ewes in the county kept by 500 farmers. Now 700 farmers are keeping 15,000 ewes; and about three-fourths of these sheep growers are using registered rams, have legume pasture and hay, are treating their sheep for internal parasites, and dipping their flocks at least once each year.

Buyers and handlers at the Springfield stockyards, where most of the Christian County lambs are marketed, have noticed and commented on the improvement in quality of the lamb crop during the last few years. Some of the highest-quality wool of its grade in the United States comes from this area. Christian County farmers are topping the market with their wool, much of which is being sold cooperatively.

War Uppermost

I traveled more than 3,000 miles in August and made many contacts. It is evident that the war is uppermost in the minds of Negro people today more than ever. The ever-increasing number of our men seen in uniforms on trains, at railroad stations, on busses, and on public highways, is bringing us to a stern realization that gradually our country is wading deeper and deeper into the great conflict. And I got the impression that our soldiers are facing this crisis with a grim determination to win. I talked with many rural Negro families whose sons have been called to the colors; and, be it said to their credit, although they may not be waving flags and parading so much as some groups, that, with their food-and-feed, war-savings, fat, and scrap-collecting campaigns, they are solidly behind the boys.

I returned to headquarters with renewed courage and the feeling that the Extension Service is to be congratulated on its efforts to reach the last rural man, farthest down the road, with its unified educational program.—T. M. Campbell, Negro field agent.

Louisiana on the air

CARY J. RICHARDSON, Acting Associate Editor, Louisiana Extension Service

"I heard it on the radio—"

Says Farmer Brown to Farmer Jones. And over this bridge of radio communication he and millions of other farmers like him are passing from a prewar era of unlimited gasoline and tires into a wartime phase of curtailed transportation and near-isolation.

Never before in the history of the Nation have the farmer and his family been as dependent on any one agency as they are now on radio for agricultural information, for vital news, and for entertainment. The shortage of rubber revamps the old pattern of farm life for the duration.

Neighborhood club meetings are becoming fewer, pleasure jaunts to town have practically ceased, and good old-fashioned "visiting" is bound to become greatly curtailed. As he feels himself in danger of becoming isolated, the farmer is turning more and more to radio for entertainment, information, and inspiration. Radio is bridging the dangerous gap between the farm family and the world he depends on for a living—and, just as important, the world that depends on him for a living.

"Louisiana Agriculture on the Air" is the answer to the farmers' need which the agricultural extension division has devised. Although the project has been functioning for more than 10 years under the direction of the editorial department of the extension division, its scope was greatly increased several months ago when a full-time radio editor, Gordon Loudon, was added to the staff. Wartime curtailment of other methods of communication has served only to quicken the growth of an already rapidly expanding program.

Eight of the State's radio stations are using the extension division's agricultural programs. The stations donate their facilities, and the scripts are prepared under Mr. Loudon's supervision. Today the stations are giving a combined time of more than 6 hours weekly to these farm programs.

Farm and home demonstration agents stationed in the parishes adjacent to the station take turns in broadcasting from the station which serves their areas. They have 15-minute periods for the discussion of farm, home, and 4-H Club work, problems, and achievements. They present scripts written by specialists in the extension division and also ones concerned with their own local problems and meetings.

The organization and the presentation of "Louisiana on the Air" have presented a great many difficulties in years past, but the supervision of a trained radio specialist has smoothed out a great many of them. Radio is a highly technical field, and all the agents have needed assistance in writing scripts and

in the technique of broadcasting. Some have had to have their scripts completely written for them, and others lack the self-confidence and resourcefulness to go to the station to "see the thing through."

But the results accomplished have far outweighed the difficulties, as the response from the farmers has proved. They are serious radio listeners. A program of arbitrary or "highfalutin" material will bring a quick retort to the speaker or to the station. The farmer has definite opinions on the subjects in which he is interested; and, on a good many occasions, farmers have been invited to express their views over "Louisiana Agriculture on the Air."

A comprehensive radio service has become an essential means of disseminating agri-

cultural information. The farmer wants to know what the experiment station, the agricultural extension division, and the other government agencies are doing for him—and radio is the speedy and economical way of telling him.

Rural people know what they like. They want programs of useful information, information that they can use immediately. They are vitally interested in agricultural news, particularly now when agriculture has left its old place as the "runt of the litter" in national thinking to become the "prize pig."

They want inspiration for the family—programs that are timely but uplifting for their boys and girls. Farm families like good speakers as well as their city cousins do. If the program has a local slant, they will take an intense personal interest in it. Farmers have a strong civic consciousness, and they respond immediately to any appeal to "put their shoulders to the wheel."

In other words, they have desires, dreams, hopes, and needs; and radio can go a long way toward meeting all of them.

Be a victory demonstrator

Soon after Pearl Harbor, Texas extension workers realized that they must streamline their work for wartime. Their aim was a single, unified program which would stimulate rural people toward maximum participation in war work. So, in February 1942, the staff outlined what became known as the Victory demonstration.

Every farmer and ranchman, woman, boy, and girl in the State was asked to be a demonstrator and sign this pledge:

Victory Demonstrator's Pledge

As a Victory Demonstrator doing my best to help win the war, I will produce food, feed, and fiber to assure good health for myself, my family, and others.

I will take good care of everything I use—food, clothes, furnishings, equipment, machinery, buildings, livestock, and the soil, as well as scarce articles such as rubber and metals.

I will buy carefully anything I must have, and I will buy U. S. war stamps or bonds with all the money I can.

I will work hard with my family and neighbors and help people to be cheerful, to have courage, and to take part in all war activities.

The Victory demonstration has proved so popular that the Extension Service has found it necessary to reprint the pledge cards several times. At present, it is estimated that Texas has about 250,000 Victory demonstrators. Sign-up of the pledge card recently has

been speeded up by the printing of 200,000 copies of a leaflet entitled "Be a Victory Demonstrator . . . And Help Win the War." This leaflet elaborates on the pledge and recommends payment of taxes and debts and management of the farm and home so as to save human and natural resources. It also emphasizes the necessity of understanding the "why" and "how" of wartime changes, such as rationing and the building of family, community, and national life worth defending.

The Texas Extension Service had printed several leaflets relative to food production, buying of war bonds, and other phases of the war program; but some specialists, especially those of the home demonstration staff, felt the need of giving these thousands of Victory demonstrators additional help in "living by" their pledges.

Series of simple suggestions, which were called Keeping the Pledge letters, were begun in April. They were mimeographed and sent to county home demonstration agents with the suggestion that they adapt them to use locally.

For example, the first one prepared by the specialist in home improvement suggested "spring house cleaning" to salvage materials needed in the war effort, to reduce fire hazards, to eliminate hiding places of insects and rodents, to increase space needed for other uses, and to make the home and grounds more attractive. It ended with "Remember: A Victory demonstrator's home and farmstead should be as orderly as an Army camp and as clean as the deck of a battleship."

Others prepared by the specialist in home improvement gave directions for washing and storing woolen blankets; for destroying household enemy No. 1, the housefly; for combating mosquitoes; and for protecting the farm home from fire by the construction of a simple furnace and guard for the family wash pot. This same specialist has collaborated with the specialist in home production planning and one of the animal husbandmen in urging farm families to keep a few sheep, as sheep produce meat for the table, wool for fluffy, warm comforts, and, in addition, keep the premises neat, trim, and free from weeds.

A Keeping the Pledge letter on the care of rubber, especially tires, was prepared by the extension specialist in home management; and the parent education and child development specialist wrote one on "building the kind of family life which is worth defending." Production and marketing of high-quality

eggs was the subject of a letter written by the home industries specialist.

Many of the letters are illustrated, especially those of the clothing specialist. Hers have concerned wartime styles, suggestions on mending and patching to make clothing last longer, directions for cleaning a sewing machine, tips on removing summer stains, the "how" of buying and caring for shoes, and directions for making bound buttonholes by machine to save time.

Some county home demonstration agents have duplicated the Keeping the Pledge letters and circularized them; and others have used the information as the basis for newspaper articles, radio scripts, and demonstrations. The letters have not only served to remind Texas Victory demonstrators of the pledge they have made, but they also have helped patriotic people to live by the letter and spirit of their resolves.

Backing the cattle-grub campaign

Anderson County, Tex., still forges ahead on its cattle-grub campaign. Early in the fall, the Agricultural Workers Club of 21 representatives of the SCS, FSA, vocational agriculture teachers, Forest Service, Production Credit Association, FCA, AAA, American Refrigeration Transit, and the Extension Service unanimously voted a county-wide campaign and appointed a cattle-grub committee.

Materials for control measures were a problem, and so each agricultural worker put up \$15 in cash to buy derris and sulfur. Mixing and packaging were done in the county, putting it up in 1-pound paper bags, each containing mimeographed directions for treatment and some information on the seriousness of the cattle-grub situation in the light of the war effort. As County Agricultural Agent D. R. Carpenter said, "each bag contains enough powder to kill a lot of grubs but not enough reading matter to kill the boys' interest. The wording was so simple that any 8-year-old boy could understand each and every word."

Boys occupy an important place in the campaign. No boy, white or Negro, is left out. The boys give demonstrations and sell the material for treatment. The bag sells at a uniform price of 45 cents, 5 cents going to the boy who makes the sale and 5 cents to his club. Eight white FFA chapters, 5 Negro chapters, 25 white 4-H Clubs, and 15 Negro clubs are taking part.

In checking with the community 4-H Clubs as they were reorganized for 1943, the agent found that 95 percent had either witnessed or participated in a grub-control demonstration. It is their A-No. 1 job this year, and they have a good start on a successful campaign.

With their money invested in the campaign, the Agricultural Workers Club takes a vital interest in the campaign. The members will be reimbursed for their original outlay.

A quick job on truck registration

In Toole County, Mont., the War Board and the transportation committee were informed of the truck registration program just 2 days before it went into effect. A member of the transportation committee and the county agent got together at 11 o'clock the next morning and decided that if applications were made out, many hands would be needed in short order. At 1:30 p. m., by using the neighborhood-leader system of calling in leaders, a meeting was held in Devon with 12 leaders. They decided that each neighborhood should have 2 people to help fill out application forms for their own neighborhood. The leaders went back to their neighborhoods and arranged for a meeting at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thirty leaders attended a 4-hour school and the next day they were on the job.



Sights to save the soil

This 4-H Club boy, Donald Jerome, is one of 40 in Henry County, Mo., who have made the "bomb sight" levels to lay out contour lines on their farms. They are striving to save the soil and increase food production for war needs by retarding water run-off.

The boys are now making the levels for farmers to use and they sell them at 35 cents each. A tobacco can is cut up to make the rear peep sight and holder for a small looking glass in which to view the spirit bulb. A

screw eye with wire across the horizontal center is used for a front sight. They buy the small wooden level at the local hardware store.—*J. Robert Hall, county agent, Henry County, Mo.*

4-H Club members of Schenectady County, N. Y., are cooperating with schools and juvenile granges in a county-wide health and safety program which Club Agent Hazel Dunn helped to plan.



Puppets enlist for the duration

A very effective demonstration for teaching nutrition—a kind of animated poster, so to speak—is the dramatized food-for-freedom show used in telling the story before many groups, such as parent-teacher associations, community and civic clubs, schools, and granges, during the past 6 months by members of the Rhode Island Extension Service.

Serving as a "curtain raiser" for nutrition discussions and lectures, the show has added interest because one of the characters, Aunt Columbia, appears in person, costumed like the puppet, after the performance ends. She is Marion Fry, home demonstration agent of the southern Rhode Island Extension office. She walks among the audience and stimulates discussion by asking questions, or answering them when asked by members of the audience.

The foods dramatized are: (1) milk, (2) leafy green and yellow vegetables, (3) citrus fruits and tomato, (4) potato, (5) other fruits and vegetables, (6) eggs, (7) meat, (8) enriched bread and cereals.

The cast of puppet characters includes Vita, Min, Dr. Sci Ence, and Aunt Columbia. The stage is portable and can be taken readily to meetings throughout the State.

The idea originated 4 years ago in a New England village community. The children of 3 families, under the leadership of one of the mothers, started a little recreation enterprise with marionettes. They constructed the stage, made the figures, and produced little plays. Other children became interested; the group grew in size, and the program expanded. Finally, 20 children, composing 2 age groups, were taking their entertainments about the State, appearing before parent-teacher units, grange groups, and 4-H Clubs. They gave their demonstrations at the college during 4-H camp week. They called themselves "The String Theater." The leader of this group was Mrs. Margery Gordon.

The next adventure for these young pioneers was to write their own plays; and then, in cooperation with representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, they prepared and presented an educational playlet dealing with the theme, Be Kind to Animals.

Branching out still further, they added another activity to their program—the making of puppets and the presentation of puppet plays.

The war began; and the concern of all people, young and old, was how to help with the war effort. The national nutrition program was in full swing throughout Rhode Island.

In the light of her experiences, Mrs. Gordon felt the puppet show had a real contribution to make to the nutrition program. Her suggestion met with favor and a committee was appointed at a State meeting of the nutrition council to prepare a demonstration program. The extension sociologist of the college wrote the script; Mrs. Gordon made the puppets and directed the preparation of the play; the nutrition specialists counseled in preparation of the program and selected the subject matter; the home demonstration agent costumed the characters; the county agricultural agent, the home demonstration agent, and one of the original members of the puppet players, the daughter of the leader, presented the first performance of "Vitamins for Victory" before a meeting of the State Nutrition Council.

This little performance, just 15 minutes long, is an effective way of reaching the interests of people and of making a useful contribution to the vital nutrition program.

It was successfully given before 100 extension workers at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, arousing much interest in this method of presenting information. It has been given many times since. Once more the universal appeal

of the little puppet figures on their miniature stage plays a role in the everyday affairs of people.

Texas homemakers enlarge war program

Along with their war activities, 46,000 home demonstration clubwomen in Texas are planning to study the Atlantic Charter to prepare for a just and lasting peace.

The women are working with home agents to stimulate interest in better nutrition habits. Many home demonstration clubwomen are co-operating with Army officers and others to provide wholesome recreation and a homelike atmosphere for men training in Texas military camps.

In addition, rural women are shouldering civic responsibilities, and county judges are being asked to appoint club members on rationing boards. To meet wartime recreational needs at home, some of the women are recommending a "back-yard boom."

At least 100, or more than one-half of the county home demonstration councils now own bonds. Some women with very small incomes could not buy bonds individually, and they experience a certain satisfaction from feeling that they are part owners of a council bond.

The Texas State Home Demonstration Association also has invested \$2,000 in Series G war bonds and \$74 in Series F war bonds. Home demonstration clubwomen are encouraged to use current funds for activities which could be carried on through government action as Red Cross, USO, and Russian, Chinese, and Greek relief. These farm women are answering the need for help, both in money and work.

Victory auction

Panola County farmers and ranchers turned out for Texas' first "Victory Auction" held at Carthage. Newspapers gave the Victory Club and the auction wide publicity; circulars were distributed, and announcements were made over the radio. In regular auction fashion, 300 calves, 14 hogs, 3 horses and mules, 2 quilts, and 1 saddle were sold. Sales proceeds were invested in war bonds having a maturity value of \$15,775. A rooster, donated with the stipulation that it be given to the man offering to buy the highest amount in bonds, was auctioned 5 times; and each time the purchaser donated it for auction again. In all, this rooster brought in a total of \$1,375 in bonds.

South Carolina farm women added more than a half-million dollars to their family incomes by selling their farm produce at their markets and through cream stations and truck shipments. Products were also sold to local merchants, hotels, tearooms, and individuals.

New extension economists

■ Four new men recently have been added to the Economic Section of the Federal Extension Service to assist State extension economists, sociologists, and other extension workers in carrying on educational programs in support of the war program. They replace others who have been shifted to new duties in various governmental agencies. They are Luke M. Schruben, Hermon I. Miller, Douglas Ensminger, and Paul J. Findlen.

Luke M. Schruben, Federal extension economist for the 12 Middle Western States, was born in Kansas and was brought up on and helped to manage a 1,680-acre general farm there. A year of teaching in rural schools was followed by 4 years at Kansas State College of Agriculture for a B. S. degree in 1933 and an M. S. degree in 1939. Since 1933, he has served successively as county agent in Riley County, Kans., and at Kansas State College, Manhattan, as extension instructor in agricultural economics, and then as extension economist in charge of farm management extension work, including supervision of the district farm management associations. Mr. Schruben is giving particular attention to educational work in agricultural outlook, regional farm adjustments, farm organization and management, and public problems related to agriculture.

Hermon I. Miller, Federal extension marketing economist in poultry and eggs, was born at Davenport, Nebr., and reared on a farm. He graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1930 with a B. S. degree, and earned an M. S. degree at Cornell in 1936. Mr. Miller was assistant county agent in Buffalo and Hamilton Counties, Nebr., in 1931, and entered economics extension work at the University of Nebraska in 1933. He became farm management and credit specialist at the University of Vermont in 1937. Included in his activities was a 2-year survey of poultry marketing in Vermont, and considerable work was done with the Boston and New York markets on milk-marketing orders. Since the fall of 1940, he has worked for the Department of Agriculture as BAE representative in New Jersey and has had considerable contact with the poultry-egg auctions of that State. For a short time prior to joining the Economics Section, he was with the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation of Washington, D. C. Mr. Miller is assisting in developing educational economics extension programs in the various States on dairy marketing and poultry-and-egg marketing. This work is in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Douglas Ensminger, Federal leader in rural sociology and community organization, was born and reared on a farm in Morgan County, Mo. His earnings, through successfully producing and exhibiting purebred hogs as a 4-H

Club boy, helped him through the Missouri College of Agriculture to earn a B. S. degree in 1933 and an M. S. in 1934. He obtained his Ph. D. degree at Cornell in 1939. Mr. Ensminger worked for the Public Welfare Agency of St. Louis, Mo., in 1934 and 1935; on cooperative rural research at the University of Missouri in 1935 and 1936; and with the regional office of the Farm Security Administration at Indianapolis in 1936 and 1937. Since 1939, Mr. Ensminger has been with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, working on various types of rural community planning and organization. He has given considerable assistance to the Extension Service on community organization and is now on the Economics Section staff. He is working on educational programs in community organization in the States through State extension staffs. This work is in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Paul J. Findlen, Federal extension marketing economist in fruits and vegetables, was born and reared on a commercial seed-potato farm in Aroostook County, Maine. Before entering college, he was in charge of the grading, packing, and shipping of seed and table potatoes from that farm. He was active in 4-H Club work and on high school potato and livestock judging teams. He attended the University of Maine from 1927 to 1931, earning a B. S. degree with a major in agricultural economics. From 1931 to 1937, he worked as assistant or full-time instructor at Cornell to earn a Ph. D. degree in 1937 with a thesis on "An Economic Study of Marketing Potatoes by Motor Truck in Western New York." Mr. Findlen has had extensive experience in economic research and extension activities in connection with fruit and vegetable marketing. He has had many contacts with produce markets and with the trade and is the author or coauthor of some 25 publications or bulletins on marketing projects. His work is in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Planning to take the banner again

A. B. CURET, County Agent, Pointe Coupee Parish, La.

■ In 1942, as in 1917, the people of Pointe Coupee Parish are stepping to the front in producing the food which is so necessary to the victory of the United States and her Allies. During World War I, these people were awarded the purple banner for the most outstanding war work in the Gulf area—Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

During the present war, the people of Pointe Coupee again are answering the call for more and more food, feed, and fiber. They have divided the parish into 22 communities and subdivided the communities into 43 neighborhoods. Neighborhood leaders were appointed to explain the plan to each family in the neighborhood.

The plan was this: A parish food-conservation committee was set up through the home demonstration council, with the cooperation of the agents, to be in complete charge of the equipment and to be responsible to the police jury and others who may assist financially in promoting the plans, and to supervise the program generally.

This committee serves only in a general supervisory manner and designates the neighborhood leaders to carry on the actual direction of the respective programs and supervision of the equipment. The local leader is, by virtue of past experience, capable of teaching each applicant about equipment, the method of handling cookers and sealers, and the general operation of the work.

Each canner (cooker) is rented to applicants at 10 cents a day, the rental being used for repairing equipment and purchasing more equipment.

It is hoped that this plan will be more widely used than the central center plan, because (1) farm women like to can at home each day or so, or as often as vegetables and fruits are ready, (2) nearly every housewife has children or other home ties which prevent her from being away from home for long periods of time, (3) the restrictions of rubber and gas will prevent travel, and (4) this system offers a progressive service which ought to grow in physical equipment as well as in educational value each year.

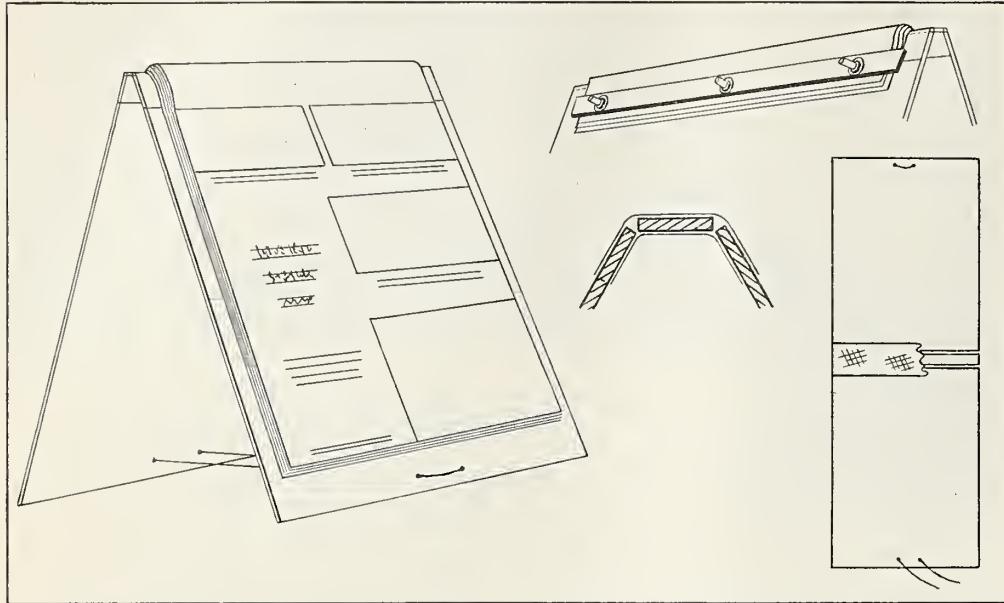
H. C. Sanders, director of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Division, and Charles Sheffield, of Washington, D. C., regional agent of the Southern States, were instrumental in the establishing of the program which promises to put Pointe Coupee at the top again in food production and in contributions to the war effort.

Rogenia Green, newly appointed home demonstration agent, has visited the various communities to explain the plan.

These organizations will not only serve for food preservation work but will serve every home need such as furniture renovation, nutrition, health work, clothing programs, home and farm ornamentation, and all related home and farm problems. They will be the instrumentality through which our war effort will be conducted.

There are still problems to be solved in the parish, but if things continue at their present rate of progress, Pointe Coupee may again be expected to top the State and perhaps even the area in contributions to the allied war effort.

Displays charts to advantage



An inexpensive portable chart board has been developed in the visual aids section of the Extension Service. It is simple enough to be made by anyone and involves the use of no critical materials. It is particularly adapted to the small charts being issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, but the size can be modified to meet any needs.

As can be seen in the perspective view above, the board can be placed on a table or other flat support. The separation of the cover pieces is governed by the length of the string which is permanently tied to the front board and passes through holes in the rear board, being tied at a suitable point. The charts are glued or pasted to strips of plain, soft cloth about 6 inches wide. The cloth is held to the backboard by short ma-

chine screws or lacing, as shown in the upper detail sketch.

The cover is made of three pieces of heavy cardboard or thin wallboard of suitable dimensions, hinged together by cloth on both sides. The narrow strip of board in the hinge (see plan sketch, lower right and insert, center) prevents cramping of the hinge joint. The covers should be at least an inch wider on each side than the chart, and the length should be such that there is about 2 inches of space below the charts.

The backboard folds over the charts for carrying, and the string serves to hold the covers together, thus protecting the charts.

In addition to its convenience, this device prevents the audience from seeing more than one chart at a time, forcing people to concentrate on the chart under discussion.

In participating in this community project, the Randallstown girls obtained the cooperation of other boys and girls in the neighborhood.

The shortage of labor on Maryland farms, as well as elsewhere, is affording an opportunity for 4-H Club girls to show what they really can do. Dorothy Preigel of Long Green, Md., had an opportunity last summer to show her skill, not only in the home but also in the fields. Early in the spring the hired man left. Later, her father suffered a broken arm. That meant that Dorothy had to take over in the emergency. Much of her time was spent in picking up potatoes and cutting cabbage and occasionally driving the land roller or packer. Her day started early when she got up at 5:30 and helped her grandfather milk 31 cows.

Dorothy feels that she is very fortunate in being able to drive most of the farm machinery, for she has come to the rescue in many a labor shortage emergency. Her pet aversion though is driving the team of mules, as she does occasionally. She says that they either go a foot farther than she wants them to or they stop a foot before they should.

The iron and rubber salvage campaign received a new impetus when the Queen Anne County 4-H fair was held this fall. All persons bringing 5 or more pounds of either iron or rubber were invited to participate in a drawing for prizes which consisted of 4-H project material.

Included in these were 3 purebred bull calves, 1 purebred Yorkshire gilt, 1 purebred Hampshire gilt, 2 goats, 5 pedigree breeding cockerels, pattern and material for a dress, 1 dozen glass jars, 9 bags of commercial feed, and an order for 100 New Hampshire 1943 chicks. Two thousand nine hundred pounds of scrap iron and 900 pounds of rubber were collected by these means. In addition, the prize winners are on their way to achievement with a good project.

The Laytonsville girls' 4-H Club in Montgomery County began their work for the victory campaign even before Pearl Harbor. For more than a year they have been manning the airplane spotter post. Mary Frances Windham, one of the members, has received congratulations from the chief observer from New York for her promptness in reporting and for reporting everything correctly. Mary Frances was also salvage chairman for the club last year. She says that she feels that much of the success in collecting has been because she made personal contact with her neighbors, telling them of the importance of the salvage program. The Laytonsville club has also been knitting squares for an afghan for the bundles for Britain.

Tattnall County, Ga., farm women needed a place to try out a small curb market. They decided to use the new county recreation center as an experiment. The market opened July 18, and at one time recently 20 customers' cars were counted.

4-H girls set the pace

Mrs. Eugene Sellman is the leader of the Randallstown girls' 4-H Club in Baltimore County, Md. Last spring, Mrs. Sellman found that there was a widow in their community who was receiving help from a welfare organization but had made no plans for a garden. This seemed to be a fine opportunity for the 4-H Club girls to demonstrate how good planning, adequate gardens, and knowledge of food preservation can help to bring about better living.

By canvassing a bit in the community, fertilizer and manure were obtained. One neighbor volunteered to plow the ground. A holi-

day came along, and the girls took advantage of it to do the planting. The seeds were donated for the project.

The garden was planned so that there would be sufficient fresh vegetables, some for canning, and a surplus which could be sold. The girls took into consideration in their planting the nutritional needs of the family.

When the vegetables were ready to be canned, two of the girls went to the home and taught the canning techniques. Some canning equipment was purchased, and some jars were donated.

Farmers use record-keeping cooperative

D. M. BABBITT, County Agricultural Agent, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Although the New Jersey farm account book has been available as a farm book-keeping form and the Extension Service has recommended its use for several years, it took the Bureau of Internal Revenue to get many farmers to take farm record-keeping seriously. A few farmers used this form consistently ever since it became available. During recent years, from 75 to 100 farmers each year purchased books and started out with good intentions of keeping records. Most of them failed to complete the job.

The change in income tax requirements affecting farmers necessitated complete farm records, and in the early months of 1941 many farmers found that something better than their memory or check-book stubs was necessary to fill out income tax forms.

Knowing that the task of keeping a good set of farm records, even though the form is simplified as much as possible, is more than most farmers will be able to carry out, the county agent proposed the cooperative record-keeping project. The Board of Agriculture endorsed the project and sponsored it by offering any financial assistance that might be needed to get it started.

A Traveling Bookkeeper Employed

The record-keeping project employs the principle of cooperation. Those farmers who felt the need of help in keeping their farm accounts, jointly employed a traveling bookkeeper who visits each of them monthly. A simple record of all receipts and expenditures made during the preceding month is kept in a cigar box, on a spike file or hook, or in a handy little notebook or pad which fits the overall pocket. These records are placed in a convenient location with the farm account book so that the cooperative bookkeeper has access to them for the monthly record posting and balancing of the account at the time of his visit which is made in a circuit to cover the county. The job usually takes from $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 2 hours, a visit depending on the size of business conducted by the member. Items of receipt and expenditure are carried under appropriate headings and after being totaled are transferred to the summary sheet so that the co-operating farmer knows at the end of each month where his business stands to date.

At the end of the year, the total of the 12 months' business furnishes the items for the income tax report as well as for a credit statement and other uses. The cooperative bookkeeper, in addition to totaling the accounts, helps the member in opening a new set of records for the coming year. These records include a complete inventory. When

income tax forms are ready, the bookkeeper takes care of filling them out if this service is wanted.

The charges for the bookkeeper's services are \$1.25 monthly for the monthly posting job where the gross annual receipts are under \$5,000. Where these receipts are between \$5,000 and \$10,000, the monthly charge is \$1.50; where the income ranges from \$10,000 to \$15,000, the charge is \$2.50 a month; and a \$3 per month charge is made where the gross income is more than \$15,000 yearly. A charge similar to the monthly charge is made for helping the member with his inventory, and another charge similar to the monthly charge is made for filling out the income tax form.

The project is directed by a committee of 5 members appointed by the executive committee of the Board of Agriculture. A local accountant, Edgar Hafer of Quakertown, is the traveling bookkeeper. Thirty Hunterdon farmers completed records in 1941, and 41 used the services of the project for 1942 records. Quoting some of the members, it is an easy and most satisfactory method for getting a complete and accurate set of farm records. The Board of Agriculture and the Extension Service, which are cooperatively supporting the project, hope to expand it and, as records are completed, make efficiency studies of them so that they may serve more useful purposes than income tax reports and credit statements.

More than one way to buy a bond

Through group patriotism and war activities, 667 home demonstration clubs in Arkansas raised \$16,852.55, which they have invested in war bonds and stamps in the past year. Twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-eight farm women, approximately one-third of the total home demonstration club members in Arkansas, participated in raising the funds. County home demonstration councils have invested an additional \$2,865.75. The State Council of Home Demonstration Clubs has \$11,800 worth of these bonds in its strongbox, this latter sum representing contributions from home demonstration clubs and councils in the 75 counties and intended to build a house for 4-H Club girls studying home economics at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

With 2,220 home demonstration clubs and 63,530 members, the \$31,518.30 worth of bonds already purchased should be easily doubled during the next year.

Benton County heads 75 counties, with \$6,200 invested, each of the 53 clubs having purchased one or more bonds. Of the 1,839 home demonstration club members, 1,750

helped to raise the necessary money. The 32 clubs in Pulaski County have invested \$1,500 in bonds.

The Allendale Home Demonstration Club in Monroe County had planned to build a clubhouse, but the money they had saved has become a \$100 war bond. A large part of this money was prize money won by members at county fairs. Pie suppers, sandwich sales, local auctions, and the sale of native shrubs made up the rest.

The Square Rock Home Demonstration Club in Scott County used its clubhouse fund—3 years' savings—to buy a \$100 bond. Sales of candy, popcorn, and fruit, and prize money won on floats and exhibits at the county fair helped to raise this fund.

The Sevier County Home Demonstration Council waged a paper-scrap campaign, collected 5,864 pounds, bundled it into 60-pound bales, sold it, and bought a \$25 bond.

One enterprising group of farm women in Baxter County saved Sunday's eggs to buy a bond. Soon they had money for two bonds instead of one as the hens were also patriotic.

Three counties in northeast Arkansas—Cross, Crittenden, and south Mississippi—have obtained from one to three bales of cotton which will be sold and the funds invested in war bonds for the 4-H girls' house fund. The bonds will be bought in the name of the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs and credited to the county sending them.

The Grant County Council has bought one \$25 bond and has definite plans under way to raise money for one or two more this fall. They will conduct a pantry-stores sale. Last year, a similar sale netted \$45.89. They expect to make enough to buy a \$100 bond from this year's sale. This bond will be bought in the name of the State Council of Home Demonstration Clubs and will help increase the State Council's 4-H Club girls' house fund.

Although individual bond purchases by farm women have not been included in these figures, many club members have put their savings and especially planned earnings into bonds and stamps. Twenty-nine members of the Bohemia Home Demonstration Club in Yell County have bought \$2,095 worth of bonds.

One member of the Jersey Home Demonstration Club in Bradley County puts her profits from butter and eggs into bonds. An enterprising and determined Ridgeview Club member of Lee County is buying \$1 worth of war stamps each week with her egg money.

Selling fresh and canned vegetables, eggs, dressed chickens, meat, milk, cream, butter, cottage cheese, and flowers at the home demonstration club market in Russellville has enabled a Pope County club member to buy \$500 worth of war bonds.

Still another patriot in south Mississippi County picked the last bale of cotton left in the field in 1941, collected in full when the cotton was sold, and bought a \$100 bond. In 1942, she planted a "bond patch" of her own. This fall more cotton will be turned into war bonds.

Have you read?

Women After College. A Study of the Effectiveness of Their Education. Robert G. Foster and Pauline Park Wilson. New York: Columbia University Press (for the Merrill-Palmer School), 1942. 305 pp.

Many extension workers who knew Robert G. Foster when he was with the Extension Service will be interested in his new book, *Women After College*, published for the Merrill-Palmer School. He is coauthor with Pauline Park Wilson. Bob is an old extension worker, active in 4-H Club work from 1918 to 1934. Starting out as 4-H Club leader in New Mexico, he became Assistant Director of Extension in Nevada and joined the Federal staff in 1926 as leader in 4-H Club work for the 12 eastern States.

The book is a study of the effectiveness of the college education received by 100 women.

The study, spreading over a period of years, was undertaken to discover what important situations women must meet in their personal and social life and in what way their education and training had contributed to their success or failure in working out the problems involved.

The latter part of the book discusses the purposes, scope, and effectiveness of the education of women in the United States and indicates where and what changes could well be made.

Those who are interested in family-life and parent-education programs will find many interesting relationship situations in the case studies and in their interpretation.

We congratulate Dr. Foster on this new book.—*Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, specialist in parent education.*

went over the auction block in these sales was named "Vic"—for victory—and had received special care and feeding.

Just where the idea of a victory pig sale originated is not entirely clear, although Paul Beachle, secretary of the Live Oak Production Credit Association in Suwannee County, was an early promoter. County agents naturally took the lead in arranging for most of them. Farm Security and Farm Credit clients in a number of counties raised pigs for the shows and sales. In fact, practically everybody joined in the plan.

At Madison, which is generally conceded to have had the best show and sale, the show was held one day and the sale the following day. In all sales, no matter whether they followed shows or were held independently, emphasis was placed on entering only No. 1 hogs. Secretary Wickard had asked farmers to raise their hogs to heavier weights, and sponsors of the victory pig shows and sales wanted nothing less than a No. 1 hog.

In the Madison show, with an entry list of more than 100 hogs, special classes were set up for 4-H Club members, but when their hogs arrived they were good enough to take championship honors in the open classes. Grand champion was shown by a 4-H boy, Frank Brasington, who also had the best pen of 3. Second place with both individuals and pens of 3 was captured by another 4-H boy, Bascom Coody. A large number of hogs which were not in the show were consigned to the sale.

A prominent Madison businessman, live-stock market operator, and legislator (W. E. Hancock), assisted County Agent S. L. Brothers in making arrangements for the show and sale. He raised money for prizes; and a \$25 war bond and \$15 and \$10 in war stamps were offered as first, second, and third prizes in each group.

The local postmaster cooperated by having a sales force on hand with bonds and stamps enough to supply all demands. At the conclusion of sales day, a check showed that \$22,785 worth of bonds and stamps had been sold as a result of the victory pig show and sale.

Brief talks by extension specialists, who emphasized the importance of meat production and the conservation of a home supply, featured each show and sale and contributed to the interest in the event.

■ Alabama food preservation victoriaides from 10 4-H Clubs in Elmore County report that a total of 1,098 quarts of fruits and 938 quarts of vegetables were canned and 12 pounds of fruit dried this summer at the victoriaide group meetings.

■ War bonds and stamps paid for the 1,000 hogs sold at an auction attended by 200 people on Victory pig day in Henderson County, Ky.

Victory pigs go to war

Pigs buy bonds to pay for the war as well as feed the United Nations' fighting men

Over the top in bond sales

JOE N. HOWARD, Assistant County Agent, Orange County, N. C.

■ Ever since Pearl Harbor, Orange County farmers, as well as farmers all over the country, have been urged to purchase war bonds and stamps; and many of them, of course, have done an excellent job.

It is evident that boys on most of our farms do not have much money to invest in anything, and because of this fact the Orange County Victory Pig Program was started. After much consideration and after conferences with the management of the Durham Farmers Mutual Exchange, which operates a livestock auction market in the county, the following plan was developed. Pigs weighing around 60 to 100 pounds were obtained by the Farmers Exchange and placed with 4-H Club members and others with the understanding that some time in the fall they would be sold in a Victory Pig Bond Sale.

A Hillsboro bank furnished the necessary funds, taking a note on the pig. One hundred of these pigs were placed during the early summer on farms all over the county. In most cases, only one pig went to a person; but in a few cases, two and sometimes as many as five pigs were placed with one person. Usually these pigs were put into the pen with the regular feeder pigs on the farm and received no special attention. On October 29, the Victory Pig Bond Sale was held, and the 98 pigs which had survived were sold. Prizes

were awarded to the boys whose pigs had made the largest gain during a period of 148 days. First prize of \$5 went to Fate Vallines, a Negro boy whose pig had made a gain of 255 pounds. Second prize of \$4 went to A. B. Cates whose pig had gained 250 pounds. Percy Terry's pig gained 225 pounds, and he was awarded third prize of \$3. The pigs belonging to W. S. Hunt and W. E. Pope each gained 215 pounds, and they split fourth and fifth prizes of \$2 and \$1.

The sale had been advertised far and wide; and when the victory pigs were brought into the ring, the buyers ran the price on them to approximately a cent above the Richmond Market, some of the pigs bringing as much as 16 cents a pound on foot. After the sale, the purchase price was deducted from the sale price and the balance given the boy in war bonds and stamps. From the sale of these pigs, \$2,626.07 worth of bonds and stamps was realized.

Orange County went considerably over its goal for the sale of bonds for October, and approximately 30 percent of these bonds were bought by the rural population.

Florida calls them "Vic"

Meat and money went into the war hopper as Florida farmers and 4-H Club members struck a double blow at the Axis this fall through victory pig shows and sales, all proceeds from which were invested immediately in war bonds and stamps. Every pig which

Town and country joined in victory harvest show

The Victory Garden harvest show, which was held this fall at Sedalia, Mo., for the benefit of Army and Navy relief, resulted not only in attendance of more than 1,000 persons attracted by the display but also in a new record of mutual understanding between town and country groups.

In reporting the event, the Pettis County home demonstration agent, Dorothy Bacon, says that it all started when the county council of presidents of home economics extension clubs invited the Sedalia garden club to work with them in staging a Victory Garden harvest show. Although the cooperation of rural and urban people in such an enterprise was a new goal for Pettis County, the 6 local circles of the Sedalia club gladly accepted the invitation and worked in close harmony with 33 rural clubs.

Better understanding between town and country was evidenced throughout the entire day by comments like the following: "I was surprised by the exhibit of food that one woman grew on a town lot." "Such perfect chrysanthemums! I didn't know farm people went in for that sort of thing." "Isn't it wonderful to see the amount of food grown by people who never gardened before." "This

first attempt has been so successful we should start planning for another combined show."

In addition to many varied exhibits of fresh, canned, and dried fruits and vegetables, were large displays of chrysanthemums, winter bouquets, house plants, miniature gardens, wild-flower collections, and garden photographs. The county extension office contributed educational exhibits on storage pits, home drying, and a bulletin board featuring college bulletins on food production and preservation.

One of the outstanding displays of the show was the collection of foods grown and canned by families from the Aid to Dependent Children group. These families were given seeds and plants in the spring by the Social Welfare Agency, and this aid was followed up by personal and group instruction in gardening by the county extension agent. Mrs. J. C. Connor of the Welfare Agency reports that some of these families have as much as 300 or 400 quarts of home-grown, home-canned food this winter for the first time. Both parents and children cooperated in gardening and canning, and many of the children proudly helped to carry in and arrange the products.

she writes. "After I had milked her for about 1 month, Daddy let me milk two cows. Now I milk three. Mother and Father say it helps them."

Then there is Nancy Smiley, also of Route 1, Albany. Only 12 years old, she milked cows, drove the horses on the hay loader, painted the porch of their home, and drove the tractor.

Eugene DeYoung, who lives in Rock County, near Whitewater, has just been awarded a \$100 war bond as a national 4-H Club garden contest winner. The award included a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. And Eugene has earned a little holiday. Although he is only 16 years old, he carried nine projects this year in 4-H Club work and handled most of the work on the family's 60-acre farm. The neighbors were short of help, so Eugene helped, cutting grain and threshing. Then, late in the summer, he was asked to take a milk route. Expecting to drop it when school started this fall, he found there was no one else available to take over. So he has continued the route, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning and, by special permission of his teachers, reporting to school about 10:30 or 11 o'clock each morning.

Hawaiian students pick coffee

A student work camp on the Island of Hawaii was successfully carried on for 2½ weeks. Extension agents in 2 counties assisted school authorities, coffee farmers, and military authorities in helping to harvest this year's large coffee crop. The Department of Public Instruction, with the cooperation of the Army, sponsored the Camp. One hundred and thirty-six boys from 6 high schools were recruited and harvested about 2,300 bags of coffee berries for which they were paid \$1.25 a bag. County agents placed these students on the farms where they were needed and made adjustments whenever there was any complaint from either the students or the farmers. They also gave demonstrations in picking coffee for the students. The student pickers were used on 35 farms of about 175 acres in South Kona and on 12 farms of about 100 acres each in North Kona.

Livestock feeding program

A State-wide livestock feeding extension program was launched in South Dakota at the county agents' district conference beginning December 14. A committee of Roy A. Cave, extension dairyman; Guy A. McDonald, extension animal husbandman; Richard Heeren, extension poultryman; W. E. Dittmer, district supervisor, and T. O. Larson, district club agent, with the assistance of two county agents, planned a program to reach nearly every farmer in every county. With the record demand for livestock and livestock products and a record feed crop in the State, this program heads the list with respect to the war effort.

4-H extra labor in Wisconsin

A labor project suggested last spring by the State 4-H Club staff to clubs throughout Wisconsin enlisted more than 11,000 boys and girls in helping to relieve labor shortages. Of the total number participating, two-thirds were girls and one-third were boys.

In starting the program, club leaders offered 4-H boys, and more particularly 4-H girls, a project for the summer involving farm work. A definite amount of labor—from 150 to 200 hours—was required to win the achievement pin in the victory labor project. Work regularly done, such as housework by the girls and chores by the boys, did not count toward the total.

Leaders suggested that the girls might drive farm tractors or other machinery, milk cows, or substitute for mother in the household while she worked in the fields.

So successful was this past season's project, according to T. L. Bewick, State 4-H Club leader, that a 1943 labor project, especially for the boys, is now being set up. At least 100 hours of extra work on the farm or in the home will be required of each boy to complete the project. The boys will not count, in figuring their total of 100 hours, the

regular duties which they might normally be expected or required to do. Their 100 hours will begin after an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week.

The enthusiasm with which these 4-H young people tackle the job this year is found in the reports which they have submitted. Seventeen-year-old Barbara Harris, Lima Center, Rock County, writes: "Last summer I drove the tractor during the haying season and rode the grain binder when we were cutting grain. I thought this was a lot of fun and didn't mind doing it at all. I used to have to wait for my father to mow the hay, so while I was waiting I would come into the house and embroider. I told my mother that I had to be a 'lady' while acting as a 'farmer.'" Besides her work in the fields, Barbara helped more about the house this year and did the family marketing to save her parents' time.

Learning to milk was one of the things that 11-year-old Betty Eleanor Hoesly accomplished this year. Her home is just over the Wisconsin border, in Green County, on Route 1, outside Albany. Betty found it fun to milk. "At first I milked only one cow,"

Alabama's food problems studied

Alabama farm women in 38 counties kept a year's record of their family food supply—the amount and value of the food consumed, and how much of it was grown on the farm or purchased.

In checking the diets of the 226 rural people in the 49 family records studied, it was found that there was great need for more home-produced foods and for better-balanced diets. More families were deficient in supplies of fruits, vegetables, and meats than in any other types of foods.

On the whole, there were surpluses of eggs, butter and other fats, milk, sugar and other sweets, and flour and cereals, but not every family had adequate amounts of these foods. There was a 75 percent surplus in the number of eggs for the entire group, but 8 families did not have a sufficient number. Likewise, there was a 39 percent surplus of milk, but 29 percent of the families did not have enough milk in their diets.

About 95 percent of the milk and 92 percent of the eggs were home-produced. Only 1 family purchased all their milk; 24 families bought small amounts; only 5 families in that group spent more than \$10 on milk, and 24 families did not buy any.

Eighty-two percent of the families produced food valued at more than three-fourths of the total value of their food. Eight families produced more than 90 percent of their food consumed; only 4 families produced less than half. The value of the food produced ranged from \$81 for a family of 9 to \$915 for a family of 6.

The cash expenditure for food varied from \$17 spent by 1 family of 3 to \$33 for a family of 9. The average expenditure for the entire group was \$107.67 a family or \$23.24 a person. More than two-thirds of the families spent less than \$100 on food purchased. Only 1 family spent more than \$300.—
STUDY OF FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY RECORDS, by Mildred Simon and Anne Thacker, Alabama Extension Service. Ala. Ext. Serv. Pub.

Wartime adjustments in extension procedures

As in former national emergencies, State Extension Services are making changes in organization, programs, and procedures to meet wartime situations. A recent study made by Director L. R. Simons, of New York, brings out the changes being made in various States to meet present conditions.

The neighborhood-leader system has been set up on a national scale. Fewer State-wide and county-wide meetings are held. Greater use is being made of neighborhood meetings, radio broadcasts, and news releases. New printed material is taking the form of short leaflets issued in large numbers, instead of the traditional bulletin.

Thirty-eight of the 46 States replying to a



questionnaire report that the travel of specialists has been curtailed. All but two States report less travel by automobile, and more than half report that when specialists go to the field they stay longer. In about three-fourths of the States at least, some specialists have been given assignments foreign to their specialty. These vary from one in which clothing and home management specialists have helped with nutrition and soils, and land-use specialists are leaders for fire-control programs, to one State that reports 26 specialists serving as district supervisors in carrying out wartime production programs.

In all but two of the States, farm people will be encouraged to hold neighborhood meetings. A typical reply to the question, "To what extent will meetings be reduced in number?" was: "State—greatly reduced; county—some; local—increased."

Almost half the States report greater use of the radio as an extension method. Four States are using more recorded programs.

About a third of the States are preparing more news releases. One State replied, "More war material—less regular subject matter." Another reports, "More on campaigns—less on subject matter."

Almost all States reported a larger number of "bulletins." However, the word "bulletin" does not seem to describe adequately the type of printed material being issued. This is illustrated by the reply of one State, "Bulletins eliminated—use small leaflets." Many replies emphasize the use of more small leaflets which are shorter than pre-war bulletins.

Only 9 of the 46 States report an increase in county and State extension funds to enable the Extension Service to meet the wartime emergency. The largest increase was reported by New York where the State War Council allocated \$144,150 to Extension for four specific projects—*CHANGES IN EXTENSION METHODS TO MEET WARTIME SITUATIONS, by Director L. R. Simons, New York Extension Service, N. Y. Ext. Serv. Publication, 1942.*

Perfecting the neighborhood-leader system

In the haste of getting the neighborhood-leader system set up in all counties, extension workers have not always taken the time to acquire a clear understanding of the structure of the system and its articulation with pre-

viously functioning local leaders. Occasionally, an extension worker holds the view that the neighborhood-leader system is the 1942 model extension automobile and the earlier model it replaced either has been or should be junked. The new 1942-model with the latest neighborhood-leader attachment cannot possibly carry every program. Other available means of educational transportation will need to be utilized also.

It is an obvious fact that neighborhood leaders cannot possibly do all the jobs to which they could undoubtedly make a worthwhile contribution and which might be outlined for them by the agronomy, dairy, nutrition, clothing and other subject-matter specialists; by the leaders of 4-H Club work; and by those promoting Red Cross training, war bond sales, and scrap drives. This makes some selection in the jobs that are to go through the neighborhood-leader system absolutely necessary.

Experience to date indicates that jobs to be handled effectively by neighborhood leaders should meet at least the following criteria which should not be considered final. There are certain to be variations due to time and place. The criteria suggested are that the jobs:

1. Have a direct war connection.
2. Be of immediate urgency.
3. Be of unquestionable importance.
4. Be specific, not general.
5. Require personal-contact coverage.
6. Be not limited to agriculture and home economics.
7. Come within the capabilities of the leaders.
8. Require only limited amount of time or travel.
9. Be carefully planned in every detail.

The neighborhood-leader system is not a perfect instrument—not a cure-all. It does not replace previously existing extension machinery or teaching methods. It does provide a way of obtaining complete coverage of rural families where such complete coverage is essential to the success of the war effort.—*Excerpts from PROGRESS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER PLAN, by Meredith C. Wilson, Federal Extension Service. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Circ. 393, Nov. 1942. (Presented before the Agricultural Extension Section, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., October 29, 1942.)*

■ Several thousand former 4-H Club members in Nebraska are serving their country in the armed forces. One county alone—Washington—has nearly 100 former members serving under the colors. While older brothers are serving in the Army, Navy, or Marines, girls and younger boys are serving on the farms. In addition to their regular 4-H victory work, Nebraska 4-H Club members have contributed nearly 1½ million hours of work on their own and their neighbors' farms.

AMONG OURSELVES

New Hampshire home demonstration leader dies

Daisy Deane Williamson, for 22 years home demonstration agent leader of the New Hampshire Extension Service, died Sunday morning, October 25, in the Exeter, N. H., hospital after a brief illness.

Miss Williamson was born in Mount Vernon, Ind. She was a graduate of the Mount Vernon High School and the home economics department of the Muncie (Ind.) Normal School and did further work at the State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., and at Huntington College, Ind. After teaching in the public schools of Mount Vernon and Sidney, Ind., for 17 years, she served for 2 years as head of the Home Economics Department of Huntington College. Before taking over as assistant home demonstration leader at the University of New Hampshire in 1920, she spent 2 years as county home demonstration agent of Sullivan County, Ind.

Miss Williamson was one of the best-known women in public life in New England and is nationally known for her work in the field of home economics extension. She was active in the public life of New Hampshire and identified with many national organizations.

Among the offices she held during her life in New England were the vice-presidency of the New Hampshire League of Pen Women, the directorship of the State Tuberculosis Association, membership on the scholarship committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the choral directorship of the State Grange. She was also a member of the New England and New Hampshire Home Economics Associations, the Strafford County Farm Bureau, the State Board of the New Hampshire Congress of Parents and Teachers, the State Cancer Committee, Epsilon Sigma Phi (honorary extension fraternity), the State Rehabilitation Advisory Committee, and the State Business and Professional Women's Club.

For more than 5 years, Miss Williamson contributed a daily homemakers' column in the Manchester Union. She was the author of a number of short stories and was also well known in New England as a lecturer, composer, director of choral music, and a collector of patchwork quilts and Paisley shawls, on the latter of which she became an authority. Her patchwork quilt collection included some more than 100 years old. Miss Williamson's service was long and faithful. She gave herself completely to the work; and her real leadership, her friendly counsel and wisdom, and her sympathetic understanding of the many problems facing us will be greatly missed.

■ CLARINE BELCHER, extension clothing specialist in Florida, died December 12. She was a graduate of the school of home economics, Florida State College for Women. She became associated with the Florida Extension Service in 1931 as home demonstration agent and clothing specialist in 1936. "Her genuine interest in the life and development of her native State of Florida and her always evident desire to give useful service to Florida people won the appreciation of a large number of friends," writes Mary E. Keown, State home demonstration agent, in announcing the loss of a valued extension worker.

■ BELLE ALGER, assistant State home demonstration leader in California, recently died at her home in Berkeley after a long illness. Miss Alger graduated from Michigan State College; and after teaching home economics for 2 years at Flint, Mich., she took a similar position in the public schools of Tacoma, Wash. In 1922 she became clothing specialist in the State of Washington, then nutrition specialist, and later assistant director of extension. She joined the staff of the California Agricultural Extension Service May 1, 1930, and was assigned immediately to San Diego County, where she remained as home demonstration agent until she came to the Berkeley office as assistant State leader on January 15, 1941. She looked forward eagerly to having a share in the development of extension work during the war and the post-war years. Her ability and comradeship will be sorely missed by the extension staff.

On the Calendar

Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass., February 23-24.
American Education Research Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26-March 2.
Department of Home Economics, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26-March 2.
Department of Rural Education, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26-March 6.
Department of Visual Instruction, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26-March 2.
American Industrial Arts Association, Inc., St. Louis, February 26-March 2.
National Council on Education, St. Louis, Mo., February 26-March 2.
National Vocational Guidance Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26-March 2.
Southeastern Arts Association, Athens, Ga., March 4-6.
4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, March 6.
■ Home demonstration club members in Daviess County, Ky., are cooperating with other agencies to provide a fund to permit a county doctor and nurse to be trained in the Kenny treatment of infantile paralysis.

IN BRIEF

Young conservationists

Two Georgia 4-H Club members, Paul Boswell, Jr., Greene County, and Mary Eve Lanier, Tattnall County, were in the spotlight at the seventh annual State 4-H wildlife conservation camp for having the most outstanding records in this field during 1942.

Paul has had a fishpond on his farm for 3 years. He has stocked it with bream, bass, and cats and fertilized it according to recommendations. Paul can sit on the dam of his fishpond and whistle up 9 to 11 pairs of quail almost any day. Each year enough feed crops are planted for 19 coveys of quail.

Mary Eve has a wildlife project covering 1,500 acres of land. She also looks after a fishpond, protects woodland from fire, and has an outstanding quail project. By cutting trees selectively from the woodland on her farm, enough money was obtained to buy \$2,000 worth of war bonds, and the woods are still in shape to grow another crop of timber quickly.

Bulletin racks in local banks

Joe Goodwin, Linn County, Kans., agricultural agent, has arranged with local bankers to install in their banks bulletin racks containing a supply of appropriate Kansas and United States Department of Agriculture publications. The display racks will be tall and narrow, with compartments for 9 different bulletins. There will be room for about 12 copies of each bulletin. To follow up the contact made when a farmer takes a bulletin from one of these racks, Joe plans to place a card somewhere in each bulletin giving a list of related subjects. For instance, a card in the soybean bulletin would mention that the soybean variety-test report would be available on a certain day, and that a copy of this report could be obtained by mailing the card to the county agent.

■ The Arkansas Gardener, official organ of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, now carries two pages of garden news from home demonstration clubs. This is another evidence of the close cooperation between the garden clubs and home demonstration clubs in Arkansas.

■ Ten Baldwin County, Ga., 4-H Club boys are managing forestry projects and have set out 15,000 seedlings. The boys are protecting 400 acres of forest land.

■ A Nassau County, N. Y., home demonstration club canned about 750 jars of vegetables for the Junior Red Cross. The produce canned came from the 4-H Junior Red Cross Gardens.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

ROLL CALL FOR ALL RURAL WOMEN to encourage them to grow the home food supply for victory is the next big event on the 1943 calendar. During the week of March 1 to 7 home demonstration clubs will meet to study the home food supply and to sign the pledge to grow their own. Radio programs and news articles will emphasize the need for such a wartime program. Following these first steps, neighborhood leaders will go down the road, giving every farm and village woman an opportunity to sign the pledge that she will grow the food for her family. Early in March, rural women everywhere will be talking over and making plans for Victory Gardens, milk cows, and chickens. They will figure just how much they should produce to give all the family nutritious meals the year round and how much more they can grow for the local market, relieving commercially produced foods for the use of the armed forces and the Allies.

THE FEDERAL EXTENSION STAFF studied their own job in connection with the 1943 extension wartime program at their annual conference January 18 to 21. The first day was devoted to getting up to date on the Government program with talks by Milton Eisenhower of the Office of War Information; Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of Food Distribution; and Morse Salisbury, Director of Information for the Department of Agriculture. The wartime food-production program, activities in connection with farm labor problems, the neighborhood leader and wartime campaigns, transportation, food rationing, and rural health activities were among the topics discussed.

FUNDS FOR 21 FELLOWSHIPS in extension education for Latin Americans are included in the 1943-44 budget of the Department of State which has been submitted to Congress. It is planned that these students shall spend a large part of their time with successful county extension workers. Miss Ofelia Hooper of Panama, now in the United States on a Bureau of Agricultural Economics fellowship, is specializing in extension education and working with the agents in Craighead County, Ark. Later we hope to get Miss Hooper to write some of her experiences for the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.

VICTORY SPEAKERS' BUREAUS, organized by OCD local councils of defense, are getting under way successfully in many places. A special monthly publication, the Victory Speaker gives suggestions for these volunteer speakers who will discuss vital wartime subjects before any community group requesting their services. Last month, special emphasis was given to the manpower

crisis with farm problems in the foreground. County agents are active in planning such campaigns. Speakers' bureaus in rural counties have been directed specifically to consult and cooperate with their county agents. The December topic related to transportation with the Victory Speaker carrying a special story on the truck and car conservation program developed by the Nebraska Extension Service.

VISITING THE WHITE HOUSE to discuss with Mrs. Roosevelt, at her request, the plans for 4-H Club work in 1943 and to hear her comments about rural youth work in England, members of the Federal 4-H Club staff found the First Lady much interested in the fine achievement recorded for 4-H Club boys and girls during Achievement Day and in the plans for National Mobilization Week.

EXTENSION SELLS FSA'S SHIRT FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF might be the headline for a news event at the Nebraska annual extension conference. FSA State Supervisor Snipes, formerly county agent in Gage County, Nebr., said he would give his shirt to help Russian farmers get some of our improved seed wheat—wheat which originally came from Russia, such as Turkey Red and Kharkov. The conference took him up on it and auctioned off his shirt, with the able K. C. Fouts, for many years agent in Seward County, as auctioneer. They bid the shirt up to \$50 and then, with everyone loosened up by the good time, took up a collection which brought in \$120.01.

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EXTENSION SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. L. WILSON, *Director*
REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

VICTORY MAGAZINE, which has been sent free of charge to State extension workers in the past, is now being restricted to a subscription basis. One copy is still being sent to each State through the Director. Because it contains up-to-the-minute news of the war program in readable form, many county agents will want to subscribe for the magazine at 75 cents for the 52 issues.

MAJOR WAYNE E. THURMAN of Callaway, Nebr., formerly a county agent, made the headlines recently as commander of an American plane which dodged its way out of a nest of five Messerschmitts, shooting one of them down, in a photo-reconnaissance mission over Gabes on the Tunisian coast. It takes odds of more than five to one to corner a county agent any day.

SHEARLINGS FOR AVIATORS' SUITS—"flying sheepskins" they called them—are going to market in larger numbers from Minnesota farms. Between 75,000 and 100,000 fall pelts will help to keep aviators warm. The special war need for these shearlings was brought to Minnesota farmers through the radio and publications. County agents visited big feeders; neighborhood leaders told their neighbors about the need, and farmers produced the flying sheepskins.

SCARCITY OF SHEARING EQUIPMENT and shearers is likely to be the bottleneck in getting more aviation shearlings from the feeders in the Middle West. Committees representing cooperatives, extension specialists, and animal husbandmen from the college and the industry are working in 10 Midwestern States surveying existing equipment, planning shearers' training schools, and developing ways of relieving the tight situation.

A SAFETY PROGRAM to save the waste of time, labor, and equipment caused by accidents is a feature of the Department of Agriculture's 1943 plans. The Secretary has asked the Extension Service to undertake the job of conducting an accident-prevention program directed particularly to rural youth.

WAR SERVICE AWARD given by the Columbia Broadcasting System in its Youth on Parade program, January 2, went to 4-H Club Member L. D. Rockwell, Jr., of Texas for his extra work to relieve labor shortage. In his enthusiasm, he pulled 2,013 pounds of cotton in 8 hours. Such awards are made to 4-H Club members on this program every 6 weeks.

A LAND-GRANT COLLEGE CAMPUS is the locale for the new motion picture entitled "We've Never Been Licked." T. O. Walton, president of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, writes: "This college was chosen because it personified the aims and ideals of American youth. The picture records many college activities and traditions which will be of interest to friends of the land-grant colleges."